

National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP)

2014 Socioeconomic Monitoring Survey Analysis

For South Florida



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Purpose and Methods

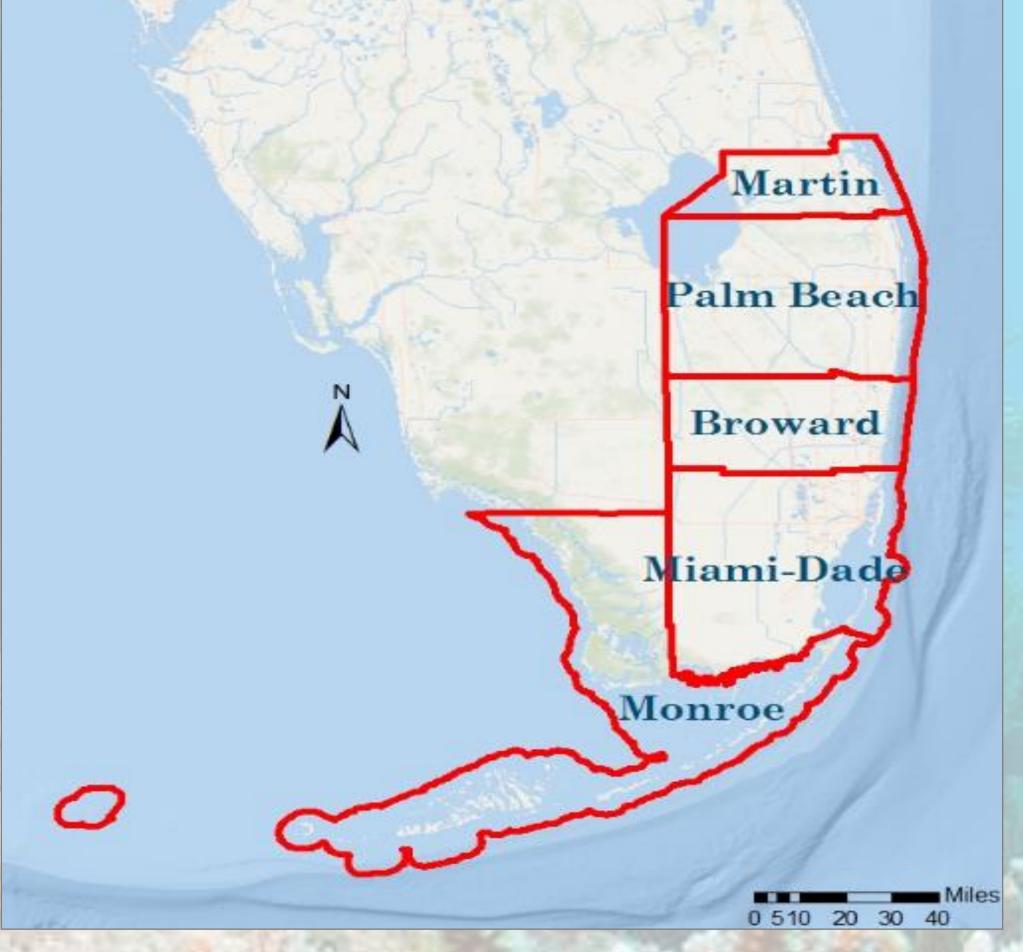
NCRMP gathers information to track the health of coral reefs and dependent human communities to develop effective management plans and actions for coral reef conservation.

The socioeconomic monitoring survey effort, to be implemented every 4-7 years in each US coral reef jurisdiction collects

- information regarding:
- Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of coral reefs and coral reef management
- Population demographics

Use of coral reef resources

A total of 1,210 South Florida residents from five counties (Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Martin) over the age of 18 were surveyed through the Random Digit Dial (RDD) telephone method from January to July of 2014.



Cross-Tab of Respondent Reliance on Marine Resources for Sustenance and Perceptions of Management Approaches

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Management Approach	Fish/harvest marine resources to feed myself/my family "sometimes" or more		Fish/harvest marine resourcesto feed myself/my family "rarely" or less		Statistical test for difference	
	n	Weighted Mean	n	Weighted Mean	t	p value
Law enforcement of existing rules/regulations	168	4.01	183	4.15	-1.33	0.18
Community participation in management	175	3.88	177	4.23	-3.53***	< 0.01
Seasonal openings/closures of fisheries	187	3.93	173	3.98	-0.57	0.57
Stricter control of pollution sources	185	4.29	182	4.40	-1.22	0.22
Restrictions on coastal development	180	3.97	183	4.13	-1.55	0.12
Marine zoning	156	3.69	147	4.00	-2.82***	< 0.01
Designated marine protected areas	183	4.09	179	4.18	-1.09	0.28
Limited recreational use	180	3.08	178	3.40	-2.47**	0.01
Restricted access	180	3.16	175	3.66	-3.95***	< 0.01
No-take zones	167	3.57	165	4.09	-4.55***	< 0.01
More restrictions on construction practices for sediment control	173	4.01	175	4.25	-2.22**	0.03
Catch limits for certain fish species	187	3.86	183	4.26	-3.86***	< 0.01

- Higher mean values indicate greater agreeability with the management option.
- Respondents who rely more on fishing/ harvesting marine resources for food and sustenance responded less favorably to the various management options when compared to respondents who rely less.

Regression Analysis

2	Independent Variable	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Š	Resource Condition Index	-0.079	-0.67	0.506
30	Last 10 Years Condition Index	-0.454	-3.99***	<.0001
No.	Condition Get Worse in Next 10 Years	-0.567	-0.61	0.540
	Reef Value Index	0.869	4.48***	<.0001
14.44	Threat Familiarity Index	0.283	5.23***	<.0001
	Activity Participation Index	-0.005	-0.07	0.946
	Live in Florida for Over 10 Years	4.634	3.14***	0.002
	Completed College	4.318	4.99***	<.0001
	Annual Household Income	-0.000004	-0.46	0.648
	Age	-0.038	-1.37	0.171

Dependent variable: An index measure of respondents' relative agreeability with management initiatives. Familiarity with threats to coral reefs, positive perceptions of coral reef value, tenure in Florida, and education had significant positive effects. Positive perceptions about the change in reef resources over the last 10 years had a significant negative effect.

Cross-Tab of Respondent Tenure & Condition Perceptions of Marine Resources

Resource	Lived in Florida for 10 years or less			Florida for an 10 years	Statistical test for difference	
Resource	n	Weighted Mean	n	Weighted Mean	t	p value
Current Conditions						
Ocean water quality	131	3.53	949	3.24	2.60***	0.01
Amount of coral	98	2.58	706	2.48	0.69	0.49
Number of fish	100	3.19	770	2.78	3.13***	< 0.01
Beach quality	137	3.58	924	3.40	1.75*	0.08
Mangroves	88	3.10	729	3.28	-1.25	0.22
Change in conditions over last 10 years						
Ocean water quality	116	2.89	951	2.51	3.36***	< 0.01
Amount of coral	79	2.29	754	2.08	1.70*	0.09
Number of fish	92	2.53	820	2.20	2.89***	< 0.01
Beach quality	118	3.00	935	2.66	3.02***	< 0.01
Mangroves	93	2.60	737	2.63	-0.25	0.80

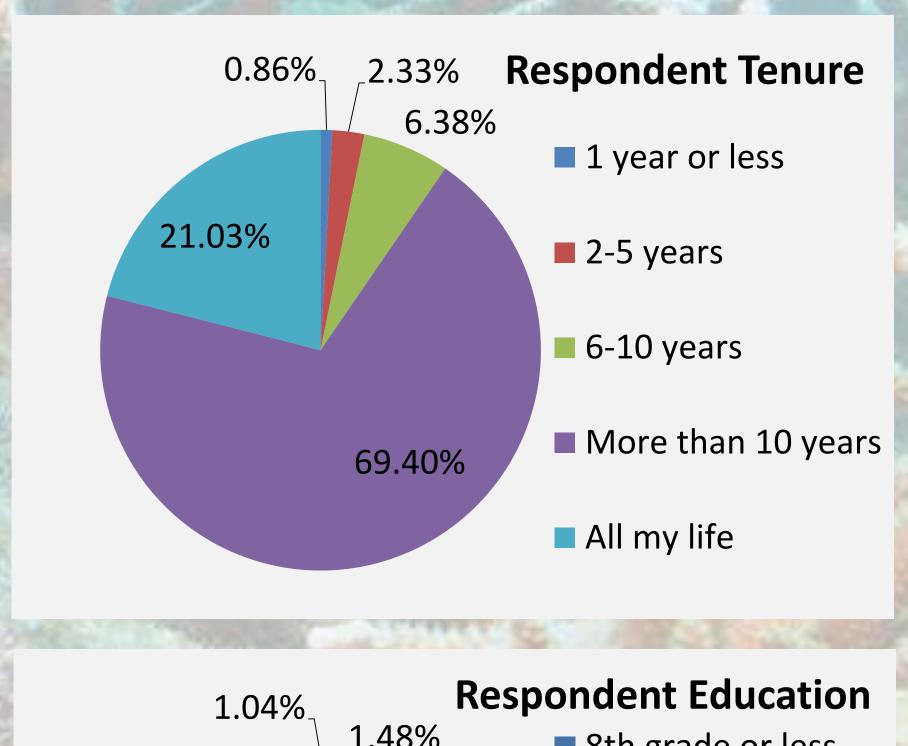
- Higher mean values indicate a more positive perception.
- Respondents that have lived in Florida for over 10 years had an overall more pessimistic perception of the condition of marine resources.

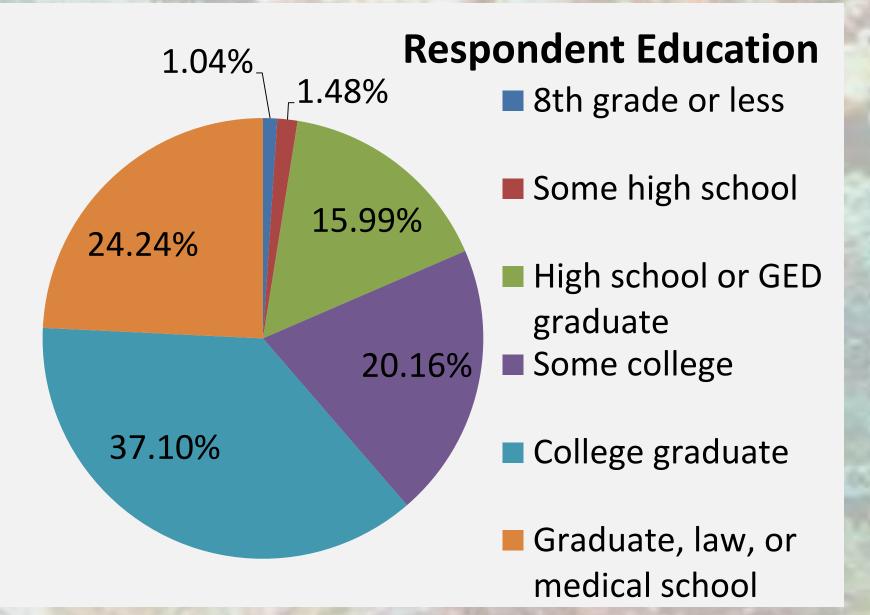
Cross-Tab of Respondent Income & Perceptions of Management Approaches

Management Approach	Household Income greater than or equal to \$50k		Household Income less than \$50k		Statistical test for difference	
	n	Weighted Mean	n	Weighted Mean	t	p value
Law enforcement of existing rules/regulations	494	4.18	254	4.15	0.40	0.69
Community participation in management	492	4.20	245	3.95	3.89***	< 0.01
Seasonal openings/closures of fisheries	485	4.03	242	3.88	2.07**	0.04
Stricter control of pollution sources	495	4.32	265	4.39	-1.38	0.17
Restrictions on coastal development	497	4.08	259	4.11	-0.41	0.68
Marine zoning	428	3.99	214	3.85	1.84*	0.07
Designated marine protected areas	497	4.25	255	4.02	3.62***	< 0.01
Limited recreational use	488	3.56	257	3.81	-3.22***	< 0.01
Restricted access	489	3.65	254	3.72	-0.84	0.40
No-take zones	466	4.12	210	3.87	3.10***	< 0.01
More restrictions on construction practices for sediment control	493	4.18	255	4.21	-0.55	0.58
Catch limits for certain fish species	500	4.12	268	4.05	1.16	0.25

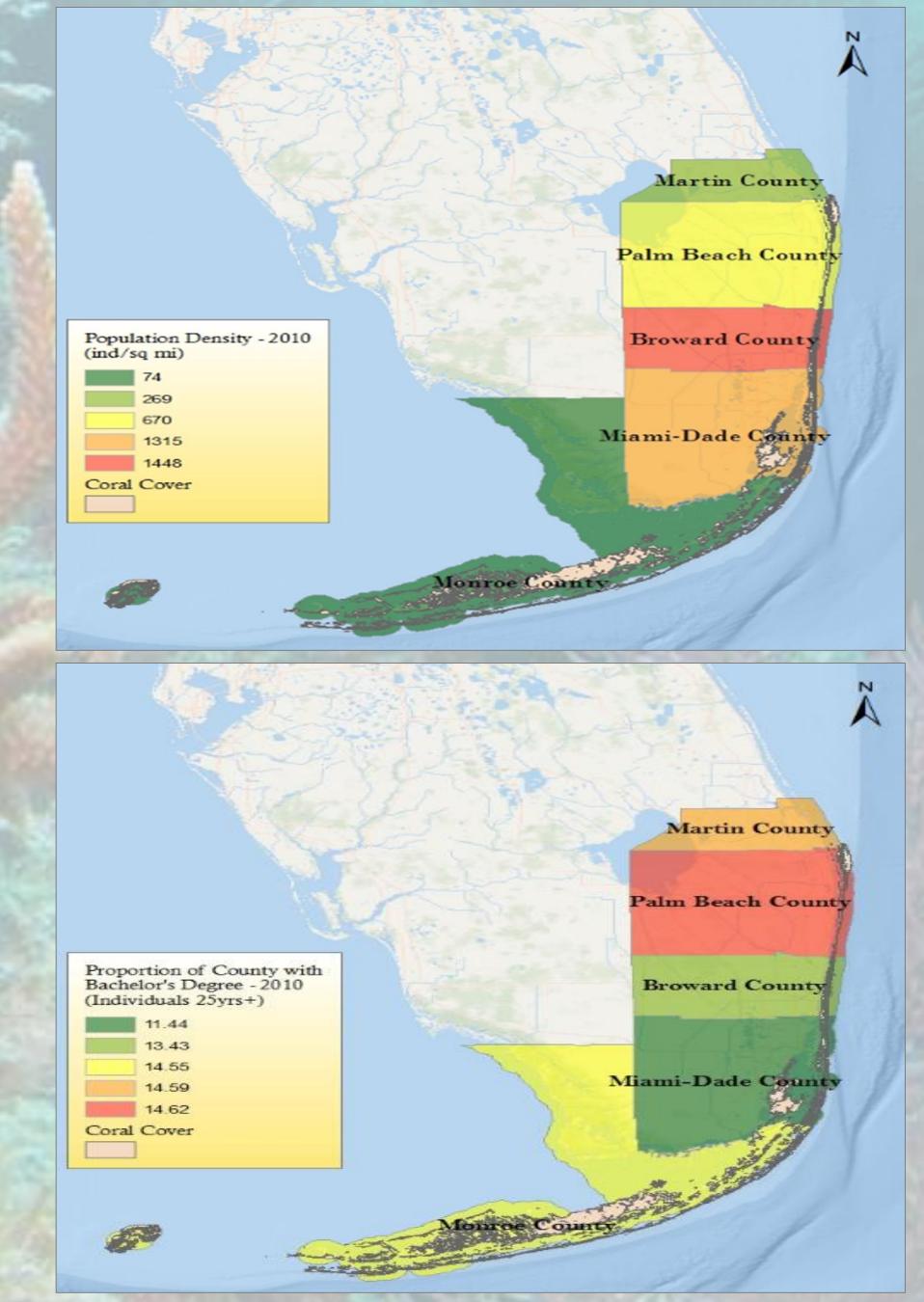
- ➤ Higher mean values indicate greater agreeability with the management option.
- Respondents with higher annual incomes tended to respond more favorably to coral reef management initiatives, except for "limited recreational use".

Respondent Demographics





Population Demographics



The Socioeconomic Component of NCRMP is implemented by the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science in partnership with the National Coral Reef Conservation Program. For more information, visit http://www.coris.noaa.gov/activities/projects/ncrmp_socio/